

In the International
Military Tribunal for
the Far East.

The United States of America and others

v.
ARAKI, Sadao

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Roderick Graham Wells of Tatura, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX14024 Lieutenant R. G. Wells of 8 Division Signals make oath and say:-

1. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15th February, 1942. I left there on 8 July, 1942, with "B" Force and arrived at Sandakan on 18 July, 1942, and went to Sandakan Camp.
2. There were 1490 men from "B" Force at this camp. Early the following year 500 Englishmen arrived and in April, 1943, "E" Force consisting of 500 Australians arrived at the Camp.
3. I remained at this camp until July, 1943, and during that time 32 or 33 prisoners died from malnutrition diseases and dysentery.
4. We were accommodated in weather board huts built by the British for accommodation of native prisoners. These huts were divided into three cubicles each 15 feet by 20 feet and ten officers lived in each cubicle. The men were accommodated in smaller attap huts and lived fifty to a hut. The officers' and men's huts were alive with lice and bugs. The Japanese gave us nothing to eradicate the vermin.
5. The same water supply which the English Administration had provided for 250 to 300 natives was all that the Japanese allowed for about 1500 men. The water had to be rationed and was not safe to drink unless boiled.
6. We had only one small cook-house to prepare meals for 1500 men. The cooking of the rice for the morning meal commenced at midnight and the cooks kept turning it out throughout the night with the result that it was not fresh in the morning. Our meals consisted of rice and a soup made from a native green boiled in water. The Japanese food was much better in quantity and quality than that given the prisoners. In addition to rice, they got fish, vegetables and other delicacies

7. The rations of the sick were reduced. The prisoners of war working at the aerodrome did not receive their rations as the sick got an equal share, but Captain Hoshijimi stopped this by compelling these prisoners to cook and eat their midday and evening meal at the drone. The Japanese did not provide us with any medical supplies other than a small quantity of quinine.

8. The prisoners of war were engaged on the construction of an aerodrome. Whilst I was at Sandakan this aerodrome was used entirely for military planes. The hours of work were from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. at night with an hour for dinner and sometimes a ten minute spell each morning and evening. After the first wet season, November 1942, the water and mud rotted the boots off the men and no replacements were made. About 25 to 30 per cent had to work bare-footed whilst others had clogs which they made for themselves. The Japanese did not issue any footwear to the prisoners.

9. The Japanese enforced discipline against prisoners of war by corporal punishment of individuals and mass punishment of the prisoners as a whole. The corporal punishment consisted of beating with sticks, kicking and face slapping. Almost every guard on the aerodrome carried a wooden stick about 4 feet 6 inches long and one to one and a half inches in diameter for that purpose. Beatings were a daily occurrence. Pte. Darlington was so badly beaten that his arms were broken, he was bleeding from head, face, arms and legs, and he was unconscious. He was then tied up and put in a cage 5 feet by 4 feet and 2½ feet from the ground. Sergeant-Major Asgood was with me on a wood party when he was struck across the ear with a stick and his eardrum broken. Mass punishment consisted of an all round decrease in the rations. I made complaints to Captain Hoshijimi about the use of the cage, the work required from the men, the low rations they were receiving, the lack of footwear and clothes and referred him to the International Conventions. He said he was not interested in the International Conventions.

10. Thirteen prisoners of war escaped and were recaptured. These were tried and sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to six years. Eight others were charged with planning to escape and were sentenced to imprisonment for up to four years.

11. I was arrested on 24 July 1943 and then taken to Sandakan Military Police Headquarters. Here I was confined for three months, the first three weeks in solitary confinement in a cell and the remainder of the time with other prisoners in a room in which we were continuously under observation and which was lighted all night. All my footwear and clothing were taken from me with the exception of a pair of shorts. I was

frequently interrogated. Corporal punishment and torture were used by the Kempei Tai during these interrogations to extract information. I was flogged with a whip and beaten up with a wooden sword on two or three occasions. I was also racked on an improvised rack. I was handcuffed and tied to a verandah rafter by a rope passing through the handcuff chain, and around the rafter at such a height that on kneeling I was suspended with my knees about six inches above the ground. A beam of wood about 4 inches square and 6 feet long was placed behind my knees, and by means of two interrogating officers, standing on either end of the rafter enabled my body from the knees upwards to be stretched. Another beam of wood similar to that above was laid across my ankles and similar pressure applied. The effect was to stretch my arms and legs and almost break the ankle bones by making me kneel with the fore part of my foot on the ground, with the rafter across my ankle on each edge. It pulled all the flesh away from the ankle. After two minutes of this treatment I became unconscious. I was revived by water being thrown over my head. The interrogation was resumed to the accompaniment of a different type of torture which consisted of my head being repeatedly struck in the same place with a small hammer. I was also beaten across the head with a rafter of wood and as a result my middle ear was broken and I have permanently lost my hearing in the one ear.

On 16th August 1943 I was made to consume a quantity of raw rice. They then introduced a hose into my throat and filled me up with water. The result was that after about four hours the rice, as it absorbed the water swelled, and stretched the stomach muscles to an extraordinary degree.

The rice pulled a large portion of my bowel out through the anus. I asked for medical attention. This was refused. All prisoners when not being interrogated were compelled to sit up with crossed legs from 7.30 a.m. until 10.30 p.m.

During this period of three months our only food was 5 ounces of rice and a small piece of rock salt or a dried fish head each per day.

12. On 25th October 1943 Capt. Matthews, who had been arrested on 22nd July, 1943, a number of other prisoners and I were shipped to Kuching. The voyage lasted eight days. We were tied on deck throughout the whole voyage and had no cover, being exposed to the sun, rain and waves which washed on to the deck. Our ration was the same as at Sandakan Military Police Headquarters.

13. I remained at Kuching for five months until I was tried on 29th February 1944 by court-martial consisting of Lieutenant-

General LABA. Capt. Matthews and a number of others were tried with me. We were not given a defending officer nor told what charge was laid against us. Captain Matthews asked what the charge was but was not told; he also asked for a defending officer but his request was refused. We had previously been compelled to sign or thumbprint statements in Japanese. These had not been translated before we signed them and we did not know what was in them. No evidence was given, we were merely questioned on these statements and within half an hour everyone with the exception of Matthews, myself and three other ranks was sentenced. We were sentenced two days later. I was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude with hard labour. Matthews was sentenced to death. A firing squad was waiting for him as I left the court and about ten minutes later I heard the sound of firing coming from the direction of the Roman Catholic Cathedral about 100 yards away from the Court. Eight natives were also executed that morning but the Japanese said they were killed with the sword. On 8th March I left Kuching for Outram Road Gaol.

Sworn at Essendon in the State)
of Victoria this the 18th day) (Signed) R.G. WELLS.
of October 1946) Liout.
R.of O.

Before me

(Signed) JOHN RUSH, J.P.

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口 供 審

余、即チ「ウィクトリア」州「タツラ」ノ一ロ
デリツク・グラハム・ウエルズ」前第八師團通
信隊ノ第V×一四〇二四號R・G・「ウエルズ」
中尉ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ如ク述べマス。

一 私ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月十五日「
シンカポール」ニ於テ俘虜トナリマシタ。私ハ
其所ヲ一九四二年七月八日ニ「B」部隊ト共ニ
去リ、一九四二年七月十八日ニ「サンダカン」
ニ着キマシタ。ソジテ「サンダカン」收容所ニ
行キマシタ。

二 此ノ收容所ニハ「B」部隊カラ一四九〇人カ
來テモマシタ。翌年早々英國人五〇〇名カ到着
シ一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ四月ニハ五〇〇名
ノ歐洲人カラ成ル「E」部隊カ同收容所ニ着キ
マシタ。

三 私ハ此ノ收容所ニ一九四三年七月迄居リ其ノ
間三二名若クハ三三名ノ俘虜カ榮養失調及赤痢
デ死亡シマシタ。

四 吾々ハ土人囚人ヲ收容スルタメニ英國政府ニ
ヨリ建テラレタ板葺小屋ニ收容サレマシタ。此
等ノ小屋ハ長サ二〇「フイート」幅一五「フイ
ート」ノ三室ニ分レ、各室ニ一〇人ノ將校カ住

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ミマシタ。一般兵士ハ其レヨリ小サイ「アタ」
ブ「作り」ノ小屋ニ收容サレ、一小屋ニ、五〇人
ガ住ミマシタ。將校及兵士ノ小屋ハ虱ヤ南京虫
デ一杯デアリマシタ。日本人ハ其害蟲ヲ除去ス
ルタメニ何モ吾々ニ與ヘマセンデシタ。

五 曾テ英國政府ガ二五〇名乃至三〇〇名ノ土人
ニ對シテ與ヘタノト同ジ給水量ヲシカ日本人ハ
約一五〇〇人對シテ與ヘナカツタ。水ハ配給ニ
サレネバナラナカツタシ又沸カサネバ飲ムニ安
全デアリマセンデシタ。

六 吾々ハ一五〇〇名ノ爲ニ食事ヲ準備スルニ僅
カーツノ料理室ヲ持ツテキルノミデシタ。朝食
ノ爲ニ米ヲ炊クノハ眞夜中ニ始マリ、ソシテ料
理番ガ夜通シカ、ツテヤルノデシタガ、其ノ結
果朝ニハ其レガ新鮮デナクナツテシマフノデシ
タ。吾々ノ食事ハ米ト水デ菇テタ當地産ノ野菜
ノ「スーパート」デアリマシタ。日本人ノ食物ハ
俘虜ニ與ヘルノヨリ質量共ニ遙カニ良クアリマ
シタ。米ノ外ニ彼等ハ魚、野菜及其他ノ御馳走
ヲ食ベテキマシタ。

七 病人ヘノ配給ハ減ラサレマシタ。飛行場ニ働
イテキタ俘虜達ハ、ソレデ、病人ガ平等ナ割前

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ヲ得ル爲ニ、彼等ノ配給ヲ分配シマシタガ、
ホシジミ「ノ星島?ノ大尉ハ之ヲ止メテ、俘虜
達ニ昼食及夕食ヲ飛行場デ調理シ食ベル事ヲ強
制シマシタ。日本人ハ吾々ニ少量ノ「キネーネ」
以外ニハ醫藥品ヲクレマセンデシタ。

ハ 俘虜ハ飛行場ノ建設ニ從事シマシタ。私ガ「
サンダカン」ニ居ル間、此ノ飛行場ハ全ク軍用
機用ニ使用サレマシタ。仕事ノ時間ハ午前八時
半カラ午後五時迄デ、食事ニ一時間ト時ニ朝夕
各々十分間ノ休息ガアリマシタ。一九四二年十
一月ノ最初ノ雨期ノ後、水ト泥トデ靴ガ駄目ニ
ナリ履ケナクナリマシタガ、取り代ヘハナサレ
マセンデシタ。二割五分乃至三割ガ跣足デ働カ
ネバナラナカツタシ其他ハ自分デ作ツタ木靴ヲ
持ツテキマシタ。日本人ハ俘虜ノ爲ニ履物ヲ出
シマセンデシタ。

ハ 日本人ハ俘虜ニ對シ個人ノ体刑並ニ俘虜全体
ノ團體刑ヲ以テ紀律ヲ強制シマシタ。体刑ハ棒
デ叩ク事蹴ル事及顔ヲ叩ク事デアリマシタ。飛
行場ノ殆ンド全部ノ衛兵ガ約四「フイート」六
「インチ」ノ棒デ「インチ」乃至「インチ」
半ノ直徑カアルノヲ其ノ目的ノ爲ニ持ツテキマ

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シタ。叩クノハ毎日ノコトデアリマシタ。「ダ
ーリングトン」兵士ハアマリヒドク叩カレタノ
デ彼ノ腕ハ折レテ、頭、顔、腕及足カラ血ヲ出
シ意識不明デシタ。彼ハ、ソレカラ、縛ラレ縦
五「フイート」幅四「フイート」、地上ニ「フ
イート」半ノ所ニアル籠ニ入レラレマシタ。「
アスグツド」曹長ハ薪狩班デ私ト一緒ニ居マシ
タガ彼ハ棒デ耳ヲ叩カレ彼ノ鼓膜ハ破レマシタ。
國体刑ハ配給ノ全般的減量デアリマシタ。私ハ
「星ジミ」大尉ニ對シ、籠ノ使用、兵ニ要求セ
ラレル仕事、彼等ガ受ケテキル低度ノ配給、履
物ト着物ノ缺乏ニ就イテ訴ヘ、國際協定ニツキ
彼ニ話シマシタ。彼ハ國際協定ニハ興味ガナイ
ト云ヒマシタ。

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5.

二十三人ノ捕虜ガ逃亡シ再ヒ捕ヘラレマシタ、彼等
ヘ裁判ニ付セラレ六年ノ投獄ニ處セラレマシタ、
他ノ八人ヘ逃亡ラ計畫シタ處デ重クテ投獄四年ノ
刑ニ處セラレマシタ。

一私ハ一九四三年（昭和十八年）七月二十四日ニ捕
ヘラレ、ソレカラ「サンダカン」憲兵隊本部ヘ送
行サレマシタ。此所デ私ハ三ヶ月間監禁サレマシ
タガ最初ノ三週間ハ一室ニ獨リ監禁サレ後ハ常ニ
監視ノ下ニアリ、夜通シ電燈ノツイタ一室ニ他ノ
俘虜ト一緒ニ監禁サレマシタ。私ノ履物ト着物ハ
短「ズボン」ノ他ハ全部取り上げラレテシマヒマ
シタ。私ハ度々訊問ヲ受ケマシタ。此ノ訊問ノ間
憲兵隊ニヨリ体刑ト拷問トガ情報ヲ言ヘセル爲ニ
用ヒラレマシタ。折々私ハ鞭デ烈シク打タレ又木
刀デ叩カレマシタ。私ハ又急造ノ拷問台デ拷問ニ
カケラレマシタ。手錠ヲ掛ケラレ、手錠ノ鎖ヲ通
シタ網デ縁ノ梁ニ結ビツケラレ、膝ヲマゲルト膝
ガ地上六「インチ」ノ所デ体が吊ラレル位ノ高サ
デ梁ノマワリニ結ビツケラレマシタ。約四「イン
チ」四角デ長サ六「フイート」位ノ今一ツノ梁ガ
私ノ膝ノ後ニ置カレ此ノ梁ノ兩端ニ立ツテギル二名ノ訊問
將校ニヨリ私ノ膝ヨリ上部ガ引キノバサレル様ニ
サレマシタ。前記ノモノト同様ノ梁ガ私ノ腰ノ上
ニ置カレ、ソシテ同様ナ壓迫ガ加ヘラレマシタ。
其ノ效果ハ私ノ腕ト脚ヲ伸ベシ、ソシテ私ノ足ノ

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前部ヲ地上ニツケ梁ノ兩端ハ私ノ踝ニカカル状態
デ私ヲ跪カセテ踝ノ骨ヲ殆ンド折ルベカリニスル
ト言フワケデシタ。此レハ私ノ踝ノ肉ヲ全部モギ
取ツテシマヒマシタ。斯ル仕打チガ二分間續クト
私ハ人事不省ニナツテシマヒマシタ。私ハ頭ニ水
ヲ掛ケラレテ意識ヲ回復シマシタ。訊問ハ小サナ
金鏈デ私ノ頭ノ同ジ箇所ヲ繰返シ打ツト言フ違ツ
タ形式ノ拷問ヲ加ヘテ再ビ行ハレマシタ。私ハ又
木ノ柄デ頭ヲ叩カレ其ノ結果私ノ中耳ガ破レ私ハ
永久ニ片方ノ耳ノ聽力ヲ失ツテシマヒマシタ。

一 一九四三年八月十六日私ハ生ノ米ヲ食べサセラ
レマシタ。ソレカラ彼等ハ私ノ喉ノ中ニ「ホーミ」
ヲ入レ私ノ胃ノ中ヲ水デ一杯ニサセマシタ。結果
ハ約四時間ノ後米ハ水ヲ吸收シテ脹レ、胃ノ筋肉
ヲ異常ニ引伸バシテシマヒマシタ。

米ニ依リ私ノ腸ノ大部分ハ肛門カラ外ニ引き出
サレテシマヒマシタ。私ハ醫療ヲ要求シマシタガ
拒絶サレマシタ。全テノ俘虜ハ訊問ヲ受ケテキナ
イ時ハ際ヲ組ンデ午前七時三十分カラ午後十時半
迄坐ツテキルコトヲ強要サレマシタ右三ヶ月ノ期
間中吾々ノ食物ハ一日ニツキ一人宛米五「オンズ」岩
鹽ノ小片又ハ乾魚ノ頭一個ダケデアリマシタ。

二 一九四三年十月二十五日ニ、一九四三年七月二十
二日ニ捕ヘラレタ「マツシユウズ」大尉ト其他ノ
俘虜達及私ハ「クテン」ニ船デ送ラレマシタ。航

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7.

海へ八日間續キマシタ。其航海中吾々へ「デツキ」ノ上ニ縛リツケラレ、覆ヒモ無ク、日ニ曝サレ又「デツキ」ヲ洗フ雨ヤ波ニモ晒サレマシタ。

吾々ノ配給ハ「サンダカン」意兵隊本部ニ於ケルト同様ノモノデアリマシタ。

「私」ハ「クチン」ニ五ヶ月間居リ遂ニ一九四四年二月二十九日ニ馬場^{ウマバ}中將ノ軍法會議ノ裁判ニ掛ケラレマシタ。「マツシユーズ」大尉及ビ其ノ他ノ人々モ私ト一緒ニ裁判ヲ受ケマシタ。吾々ハ辯護人將校モ與ヘラレズ如何ナル起訴ガ吾々ニ向ケラレテキルノカモ知ラサレマセンデシタ。「マツシユーズ」大尉ハ起訴ガ何デアルカラ尋ネマシタガ教ヘラレマセンデシタ。彼ハ又辯護人將校ヲ要求シマシタガ、ソノ要請ハ拒絕サレマシタ。ソノ前ニ吾々ハ日本語ノ陳述ニ署名ラシタリ又ハ拇印ヲ押ス事ヲ強制サレアキマシタ。此等ノ陳述ハ吾々が其レニ署名スル前ニ翻譯モサレテキズ吾々ハ其レニ何が書イテアルノカラモ知リマセンデシタ。證據ハ何モ上ゲラレズ吾々ハ只其等ノ陳述ニツキ質問ヲ受ケタ丈デシタ。ソシテ半時間ノ中ニ「マツシユーズ」ト私ト他ノ三人ノ兵トラ除キ何レモ判決ヲ受ケマシタ。吾々ハ二日後ニ判決ヲ受ケ、私ハ十二年ノ服刑重勞働ノ判決ヲ受ケマシタ。「マツシユーズ」ハ死刑ノ判決ヲ受ケマシタ。私ガ法廷ヲ出ル時射撃分隊ガ彼ヲ待ツテキテ約十分ノ後

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ニハ、法廷カラ約百「ヤード」離ビタ「ローマ・
カソリック」寺院ノ方角カラ射撃ノ音ガシテ來ル
ノヲ聞キマシタ。八人ノ土人モ亦其ノ朝死刑ニ附
サレマシタガ日本人ハ彼等ハ刀デ殺サレタト言ツ
テキマシタ。三月八日ニ私ハ「アウトラム」街道
牢獄ニ向ヒ「クチン」ヲ出發シマシタ。

一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十月十八日「グイク
トリア」州「エツセンドン」ニテ宣誓ス。

(署 名) 將校豫備員

陸軍中尉 R・O・「ウエルズ」

證 人

(署 名) 治安判事 「ジモン・ラツシエ」